

# The Gazette of India



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 51] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1959/AGRAHAYANA 28, 1881

## NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazette of India Extraordinary was published upto the 9th December, 1959.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
153	G.S.R. 1376, dated 9th December, 1959.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Further amendment in the Bombay Wheat (Movement Control), Order, 1956.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

## PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

General Statutory Rules (including orders, bye-laws etc. of a general character) issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union Territories).

### MINISTRY OF LAW

#### ERRATUM

New Delhi, the 8th December 1959

G.S.R. 1382.—In Ministry of Law Notification No. F.7(3)/59-Elections, dated the 21st April, 1959, published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 3—Sub-section (i), dated the 21st April, 1959, as G.S.R. No. 467—

At page 215—

- (i) for "G.S.R. 467" read "G.S.R. 462";
- (ii) in item (6), for "rule 27" read "rule 27A".

[No. F.7(3)/59-Elections.]

E. VENKATESWARAN, Under Secy.

### MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 9th December 1959

S.O. 1383.—In exercise of powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (5 of 1923), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, the same having been pre-published as required by section 31 of the said Act, namely:—

"The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Economiser Rules, 1959".

[No. 58/2/59-ANL.]

A. D. SAMANT, Under Secy.

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

### (Department of Economic Affairs)

*New Delhi, the 10th December 1959*

**G.S.R. 1384.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), the Central Government hereby specifies that the following new banks shall be constituted with effect from the 1st January, 1960.

1. The State Bank of Bikaner.
2. The State Bank of Indore.
3. The State Bank of Jaipur.
4. The State Bank of Travancore.

[No. 4(125)59-SB.]

**G.S.R. 1385.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), the Central Government hereby specifies that the head offices of the following new banks shall be at the places mentioned against each:

1. The State Bank of Bikaner—Bikaner.
2. The State Bank of Indore—Indore.
3. The State Bank of Jaipur—Jaipur.
4. The State Bank of Travancore—Trivandrum.

[No. 4(125)59-SB.]

R. K. SESHADRI, Dy. Secy.

### (Department of Revenue)

#### CENTRAL EXCISES

*New Delhi, the 19th December 1959*

**G.S.R. 1386.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 191-B of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) GSR. No. 546, dated the 9th May, 1959, namely:—

In the Table annexed to the said notification, the following entry shall be added at the end, namely:—

“(21) Cotton Napkins”.

[No. 97/59.]

#### CENTRAL EXCISES (SALT)

*New Delhi, the 19th December 1959*

**G.S.R. 1387.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government hereby directs that rule 101 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 shall be deleted.

[No. 98/59.]

#### MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS

*New Delhi, the 19th December 1959*

**G.S.R. 1388.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, namely:—

In the said Rules in sub-rule (1) of rule 99, the words “by the officer-in-charge of the bonded manufactory or the proper officer, as the case may be” shall be omitted.

[No. 22/F. No. 45/12/57-Opium.]

**G.S.R. 1389.**—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 60 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, the Central Government, on the advice of the Standing Committee, hereby declares the new medicinal and toilet preparations specified in the Table below to be unrestricted preparations—

TABLE

(UNRESTRICTED PREPARATIONS)

*Medicinal Preparations*

Pyribenzamine Elixir . . . . .	Product of M/s. Ciba Pharma Private Limited, Bombay.
Calcadrine Syrup . . . . .	Product of M/s. Abbott Laboratories India Ltd., Bombay.
Alliton Compound } Enzymol } Alli Phos Syrup }	Products of M/s. Allied Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Baroda.
Becozym Syrup . . . . .	Product of M/s. Roche Products Private Ltd., Bombay.

*Toilet Preparations*

Joie De Vivre Perfume } Alma De Dios Perfume } Karrissimo Perfume } La vie Et Rose Perfume } M'nezille }	Products of M/s. Kay J'ere Perfumes Bombay.
Perfume Blue Orchid } Perfume Minoranjatham } Perfume Fortune }	Products of M/s. Variety Industrial Agencies, Bombay.

[No 23 F. No. 45/5(22)/59-opium.]

**G.S.R. 1390.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, namely—

In rule 23 of the said Rules—

- (i) the existing rule shall be numbered as sub-rule (1), and
- (ii) after sub-rule (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) The Central Government may in special cases relax any of the provisions of clauses (i) to (x) of sub-rule (1).”

[No. 24.]

**G.S.R. 1391.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 (16 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, namely—

In the said Rules, in clause (ii) of rule 53, for the words, “If the report of the Chemical Examiner differs by more than 3° proof strength from the strength”, the words “If the proof strength reported by the Chemical Examiner is more than 3 per cent Proof spirit than the strength” shall be substituted.

[No. 25/F. No. 45/29/59-Opium.]

L. M. KAUL, Dy. Secy.

## (Department of Revenue)

## CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE

New Delhi, the 18th December 1959

**G.S.R. 1392.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878) and section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959, the same having been previously published as required under the said sub-section (3) of section 43B, namely:—

*Amendment*

In the said rules, for the entries shown against Serial No. 1 to the First Schedule, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| “1. Fabrics and hosiery manufactured, wholly or in admixture with other yarn, from artificial silk yarn of all varieties other than staple fibre yarn; and ready-made garments made from such fabrics,— |  |
| (a) if they contain artificial silk yarn other than artificial silk yarn consisting entirely of cellulose derivatives or regenerated cellulose or of both—  |  |
| (i) of less than 20 deniers   | Six rupees and eighty-five naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers. |
| (ii) of 20 or more deniers  | Four rupees and thirty naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.     |
| (b) if they contain artificial silk yarn consisting entirely of cellulose derivatives or regenerated cellulose or both—   |  |
| (i) of less than 75 deniers.  | Two rupees and thirty naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.      |
| (ii) of 75 or more deniers but not more than 100 deniers.   | One rupee and fifty-nine naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.   |
| (iii) of more than 100 deniers but not more than 135 deniers.   | Seventy-six naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.                |
| (iv) of more than 135 deniers but not more than 175 deniers.  | Fifty-five naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.                 |
| (v) of more than 175 deniers.   | One rupee and sixteen naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.”     |

[No. 98/F. No. 34/113/59.Cus-IV.]

**G.S.R. 1393.**—The following draft of certain rules which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878) and Section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section 43B for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th January, 1960.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

*Draft Rules*

1. **Short title.**—These rules may be called the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960.

**2. Definitions.**—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) "excisable materials" means materials produced or manufactured in India or in the State of Pondicherry, on which central excise duty has been paid;
- (b) "export" includes shipment of the goods as provisions or stores for use on board a ship proceeding to a foreign port;
- (c) "goods" means any of the articles specified in the First or the Second Schedule, which are manufactured in India or the State of Pondicherry, and in the manufacture of which imported or excisable materials or both have been used;
- (d) "imported materials" means materials imported into India or the State of Pondicherry, on payment of customs duty;
- (e) "manufacturer" means a manufacturer of the goods;
- (f) "drawback" includes drawback of customs duty paid on imported materials and rebate of central excise duty paid on excisable materials;
- (g) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to these rules.

**3. Goods in respect of which drawback may be paid.**—Subject to the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878) and of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944) and of these rules, and subject also to such provisions of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as may be applicable in this behalf, a drawback at the rate or rates determined in accordance with rule 4 or rule 5, as the case may be, shall be allowed of the customs duty paid on the imported materials, and the central excise duty paid on the excisable materials, used in the manufacture of the goods exported from India or the State of Pondicherry.

Provided that no such drawback shall be allowed if such goods have been taken into use after manufacture.

**4. Rate of drawback in respect of goods specified in the First Schedule.**—(1) Drawback admissible under these rules in respect of any goods specified in the second column of the First Schedule shall be at the rate or rates specified against such goods in the corresponding entry in the third column of the said Schedule.

(2) The Central Government may revise the rate or rates of drawback so specified at such intervals as it thinks fit, and for this purpose, may require any manufacturer of any variety or brand of the goods to furnish information in such form as it may prescribe, particularly in respect of the materials used in the manufacture of such brand or variety and the customs or the central excise duty, if any, paid thereon.

**5. Rate of drawback in respect of goods specified in the Second Schedule.**—The rate of drawback admissible under these rules in respect of any quantity of a particular variety or brand of the goods specified in the Second Schedule shall be the total of the average customs duty paid on the imported materials, and the average central excise duty paid on the excisable materials, used in the manufacture of such quantity of such variety or brand of the goods.

(2) Such averages shall be determined, on application by the manufacturer by the Central Government or by such Collector of Customs or Collector of Central Excise as may be designated by the Central Government in any particular case, on the basis of information furnished by the manufacturer in respect of the materials used in the manufacture of the goods and the customs or the central excise duty, if any, paid on such materials, during such period as in the opinion of the Central Government or such Collector is relevant for the purpose.

(3) Such information shall be furnished by the manufacturer in such form as the Central Government or such Collector may prescribe in any particular case, and shall be subject to such verification as the Central Government or such Collector may deem necessary, in any particular case.

(4) The allowance of drawback at any rate or rates so determined shall be subject to the fulfilment of such conditions as the Central Government or such Collector may prescribe in any particular case.

(5) The Central Government or such Collector may revise any rate or rates of drawback for any variety or brand of the goods at such intervals as it or he thinks fit, and for this purpose, may require any manufacturer to furnish information in such form as may be prescribed, particularly in respect of the materials

used in the manufacture of such brand or variety and the customs or excise duty, if any, paid thereon. If such information is not furnished, and facilities for its verification are not provided, by the manufacturer within such period as may be specified by the Central Government or such Collector, the Central Government or such Collector may deny drawback in respect of shipments made, of such variety or brand of the goods after the expiry of the said period.

**6. Effective date for application of rate of drawback.**—The provisions of section 38 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 shall apply to the rate of drawback applicable to any goods exported as they apply to the rate of duty and tariff-valuation (if any) applicable to such goods.

**7. Drawback inadmissible unless rate determined before exportation.**—Except as provided in rule 8, no goods which are exported shall be entitled to drawback under these Rules unless prior to their exportation, the rate of drawback for such goods has been specified or determined in the manner herein before prescribed.

**8. Facility for shipment under provisional claims.**—(1) If it appears to the Central Government, or the Collector designated under sub-rule (2) of rule 5, that the process of determination of a rate or rates of drawback in respect of any particular goods may take some time, the Central Government or such Collector may, pending the determination of such rate or rates, and on a request in writing from any intending exporter of such goods, permit export of such goods to be made in accordance with the procedure laid down in rule 9 but under a provisional claim for drawback, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in this behalf.

Provided that where the description of such goods has not already been specified in the First or the Second Schedule, such permission shall not be granted until the description is so specified.

(2) Subject to the satisfactory identification of the goods shipped, and to the due observance by the exporter, of the prescribed procedures, such provisional claims shall be settled at such rate or rates as may be ultimately determined by the Central Government or such Collector.

(3) In any case where permission has been granted under sub-rule (1) for export to be made under a provisional claim for drawback, such permission shall not be construed as any guarantee that the claim will be finally admitted and paid by the Customs Collector.

**9. Exporter's declarations and documents.**—At the time of the export of the goods, the exporter shall,—

- (a) make a declaration on the relative shipping bill that a claim for drawback under these rules is being made;
- (b) state on the shipping bill, the description, quantity and such other particulars as are necessary for deciding whether the goods are entitled to drawback, and if so, at what rate or rates; and
- (c) furnish the Customs-collector with a copy of the shipment invoice or any other document giving particulars of the description, quantity and value of the goods to be exported.

**10. Certain conditions to govern drawback.**—No drawback shall be allowed under these rules in respect of any goods unless—

- (i) the goods are included in the export manifest of the vessel by which the goods are shipped; and
- (ii) payment of drawback is demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

**11. Powers of Customs-collector.**—For the purpose of rules 4 and 5 of these rules, the Customs-collector may require the manufacturer to produce any books of account or other documents relating to the proportion and quantity of the imported and excisable materials used in the manufacture of the goods and the customs and central excise duty paid thereon.

**12. Access to manufactory.**—Whenever the Chief Customs-officer or the Chief Customs-authority considers it necessary, the manufacturer shall give access at all

reasonable times to any officer of the Central Government specially authorised in this behalf by such officer or such authority, to every part of the premises in which the goods are manufactured, so as to enable the officer so authorized to verify by inspection of the processes of, and the materials used for, the manufacture of such goods, or otherwise, the entitlement of the goods for drawback or for a particular rate of drawback, under these rules.

**13. Repeal of rules.**—The rules specified in the Third Schedule are hereby repealed except as respects things done or omitted to be done thereunder.

### THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Description of the goods	Rate of drawback
I	2	3
1.	Fabrics and hosiery manufactured, wholly or in admixture with other yarn, from artificial silk yarn of all varieties other than staple fibre yarn ; and ready-made garments made from such fabrics,—	
	(a) if they contain artificial silk yarn other than artificial silk yarn consisting entirely of cellulose derivatives or regenerated cellulose or of both—	
	(i) of less than 20 deniers . . .	Six rupees and eighty-five naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.
	(ii) of 20 or more deniers . . .	Four rupees and thirty naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.
	(b) if they contain artificial silk yarn consisting entirely of cellulose derivatives or regenerated cellulose or both—	
	(i) of less than 75 deniers . . .	Two rupees and thirty naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.
	(ii) of 75 or more deniers but not more than 100 deniers.	One rupee and fifty-nine naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.
	(iii) of more than 100 deniers but not more than 135 deniers.	Seventy six naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.
	(iv) of more than 135 deniers but not more than 175 deniers.	Fifty-five naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.
	(v) of more than 175 deniers . . .	One rupee and sixteen naye paise per pound of artificial silk yarn content of such deniers.
2.	Plastic goods other than spectacle frames, leather cloth, polyvinyl chloride cables and plastic sequins, this is to say—	
	(1) Polystyrene moulding powder . . .	Twenty-one naye paise per pound
	(2) Polyvinyl chloride sheeting . . .	Twenty-nine naye paise per pound.
	(3) Urea formaldehyde moulding powder	Sixteen naye paise per pound.
	(4) Articles or component parts of any articles which are made wholly of any one, and not more than one, of the following materials.	
	(i) Cellulose acetate moulding powder or cellulose acetate sheets.	Seventy-seven naye paise per pound.

1	2	3
	(ii) Cellulose acetate butyrate moulding powder.	Seventy-two naye paise per pound.
	(iii) Cellulose nitrate sheets, films, rods or tubes.	One rupee and thirteen naye paise per pound.
	(iv) Polyethylene moulding powder.	Seventy-two naye paise per pound.
	(v) Polymethyl methacrylate sheets, films, rods or tubes.	One rupee and eighty-six naye paise per pound.
	(vi) Polystyrene moulding powder.	Twenty-one naye paise per pound.
	(vii) Polyvinyl chloride sheeting.	Twenty-nine naye paise per pound.
	(viii) Urea formaldehyde moulding powder.	Thirty-six naye paise per pound.
3.	Crown corks—	
	(i) with composition cork discs—	
	(a) unspotted, or spotted with aluminium foil.	Five rupees and ninety naye paise per one hundred gross.
	(b) spotted with "vinylite" or "vinyl paper"	Seventeen rupees and thirty naye paise per one hundred gross.
	(ii) with natural cork discs	Twenty rupees and eighty-five naye paise per one hundred gross.
4.	Steel products, namely.—	
	(a) Wire gauze, mesh, netting and chain link fencing, made of galvanised iron wire falling under item 63(25) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (32 of 1934), which is—	
	(i) finer than 16 S.W.G. but not finer than 22 S.W.G.	Rupees two hundred and thirty-six per ton.
	(ii) finer than 22 S.W.G. but not finer than 27 S.W.G.	Rupees two hundred and eighty-four per ton.
	(iii) finer than 27 S.W.G. but not finer than 30 S.W.G.	Rupees three hundred and thirty-two per ton.
	(iv) finer than 30 S.W.G.	Rupees four hundred and twenty-one per ton.
		Provided that in the case of goods manufactured from wire of different gauges, drawback shall be allowed at the rate applicable to wire of the thicker or the thickest variety, as the case may be, used in the goods.
	(b) Wire gauze and mesh made from tinned steel wire of fineness 28 G to 32 G.	Rupees five hundred and forty-five per ton.
	(c) Panel pins made of hard bright wire finer than 16 S.W.G.	Rupees two hundred and three per ton.
	(d) (i) Tin containers exported empty or filled.	Rupees sixty per ton of tin-plate content.
	(ii) Tinplate washers	Rupees sixty per ton of tinplate content.
	(iii) Components of mathematical instrumental boxes made of tinplate.	Rupees sixty per ton of tinplate content.
	(e) Hurricane lanterns	Rupees fifty-nine per ton of steel content.
	(f) Steel stranded wire made from galvanised steel wire of tensile strength below 45 tons per square inch which is—	
	(i) not finer than 16 S.W.G.	Rupees fifty-two per ton.

1	2	3
	(ii) finer than 16 S.W.G. but not finer than 22 S.W.G.	Rupees two hundred and thirty-six per ton.
	(iii) finer than 22 S.W.G. but not finer than 27 S.W.G.	Rupees two hundred and eighty four per ton.
	(iv) finer than 27 S.W.G. but not finer than 30 S.W.G.	Rupees three hundred and thirty-two per ton.
	(v) finer than 30 S.W.G.	Rupees four hundred and twenty-one per ton; Provided that in the case of goods manufactured from wire of different gauges, drawback shall be allowed at the rate applicable to wire of the thicker or thickest variety, as the case may be, used in the goods.
(g)	(1) Agricultural implements, namely the following—	
	steel ploughs, shovels, pick axes, koldies, hand sprayers and cutters and persian wheels.	Rupees fifty-two per ton of steel content
	(2) Baling hoops . . . . .	Rupees fifty-two per ton of steel content.
	(3) Belt fasteners . . . . .	Rupees fifty-two per ton of steel content.
	(4) Bolts, nuts and rivets . . . . .	Rupees fifty-two per ton of steel content.
	(5) Box strappings . . . . .	Rupees fifty-two per ton of steel content.
	(6) Builders hardware, namely the following—	
	hinges, hasps, staples, tower bolts, pad bolts, pad locks and gate hooks and eyes.	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(7) Collapsible gates . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(8) Dogspikes . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(9) Electric conduit pipes . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(10) Enamelware . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(11) Expanded metal . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(12) Fabricated steel structurals . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(13) Galvanised iron buckets . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(14) Galvanised iron bath tubs . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(15) Galvanised iron water bottles . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(16) Galvanised steel tubular poles . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(17) Gauze, mesh, netting and chain link fencing manufactured from galvanised iron wire of gauge or gauges 16 S.W.G. or coarser than 16 S.W.G.	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(18) Hand tools . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(19) Hardware . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(20) Iron nails } . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(21) Mild steel arc welding electrodes . . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(22) Mild steel pipes, black or galvanised.	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(23) Mild steel screws including wood screws, machine screws and rivets.	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
	(24) Mild steel washers, black and galvanised.	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.

I	2	3
(25)	Panel pins made of hard bright wire of 16 S.W.G. and thicker gauges.	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(26)	Railway sleeper clamps . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(27)	Rolling shutters . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(28)	Steel drums, galvanised or black, exported empty or filled.	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(29)	Steel furniture, including locker cabinets and other safe deposit equipment, strong doors, steel windows and doors, but excluding parts thereof made of stainless steel.	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(30)	Steel ghamelas and pans . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(31)	Steel rat traps and steel parts of rat traps.	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(32)	Steel safes, coffers and cash boxes	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(33)	Steel tanks . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(34)	Steel trunks . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(35)	Tipping wagons . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(36)	Transmission line towers . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(37)	Trolleys . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(38)	Watering cans . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
(39)	Wire brushes . . . .	Rupees fifty two per ton of steel content.
5.	Hydraulic brake fluid conforming to Indian Standard Specification I.S. 317(1951).	One rupee and forty-one naye paise per Imperial gallon.
6.	Potassium citrate monohydrate . . . .	Thirty two rupees and fifty naye paise per one hundred pounds.
7.	Glass or glassware . . . .	Twenty-one rupees and twenty-five naye paise per ton.
8.	Jute manufactures	
	(i) hessian . . . .	One rupee and seventy naye paise per ton.
	(ii) sacking . . . .	Two rupees and fifty-five naye paise per ton.
		Provided that no drawback shall be admissible on fractions of a ton of hessian or sacking forming part of a shipment.
9.	Dichromates	
	(1) Sodium dichromate dihydrate . . . .	Sixty six rupees per ton.
	(2) Potassium dichromate . . . .	One hundred and forty rupees per ton.
10.	Chromic acid	Ninety eight rupees per ton.
11.	Paper products, namely :	
	(1) Playing cards . . . .	One rupee per pound.
	(2) Carbon papers	
	(a) carbon papers in the manufacture of which imported tissue paper has been used	
	(i) typewriter carbon paper, black	Seventy one rupees and seventy naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
	(ii) typewriter carbon paper, other than black.	Sixty eight rupees and ten naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
	(iii) penail or pen carbon paper, black.	Sixty seven rupees and ten naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.

1	2	3
	(iv) pencil or pen carbon paper, other than black.	Sixty four rupees and fifty-five naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
	(b) carbon papers in the manufacture of which indigenous tissue paper has been used	
	(i) typewriter carbon paper, black	Twenty-one rupees and sixty-five naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
	(ii) typewriter carbon paper, other than black.	Eighteen rupees per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
	(iii) pencil or pen carbon paper, black.	Thirteen rupees and ninety naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
	(iv) pencil or pen carbon paper, blue.	Eleven rupees and thirty naye paise per one hundred boxes of hundred foolscap sheets each.
		Note : 1. The term 'foolscap' refers to size 8½ inches by 13 inches.
		Note : 2. The rate of drawback on carbon papers of sizes other than foolscap will be proportionately higher or lower than the rates indicated above according as the area of such papers is higher or lower than foolscap size.
	(3) Articles other than carbon papers in the manufacture of which the following paper or board is used :	
	(i) blotting, toilet target, tissue, teleprinter, typewriting, manifold, bank, bond, art paper, chrome paper, tubsized paper, cheque paper, stamp paper, cartridge paper and parchment.	Fifteen naye paise per pound of paper content
	(ii) printing paper, writing paper, packing paper and wrapping paper	Ten naye paise per pound of paper content
	(iii) millboard and strawboard . . . . .	Five naye paise per pound of paper content
	(iv) duplex and triplex board . . . . .	Ten naye paise per pound of paper content
	(v) pulpboard . . . . .	Ten naye paise per pound of paper content
	(vi) manilla and corrugated board . . . . .	Ten naye paise per pound of paper content
	(vii) coated board . . . . .	Fifteen naye paise per pound of paper content
	(viii) paper and paper board other than the foregoing	Fifteen naye paise per pound of paper content
12	Ivory products . . . . .	Seven rupees and fifty naye paise per pound
13	Plywood	
	(i) 3 ply . . . . .	Ninety seven naye paise per one hundred square feet
	(ii) 4 ply . . . . .	One rupee and forty-six naye paise per one hundred square feet
	(iii) 5 ply . . . . .	One rupee and ninety five naye paise per one hundred square feet
	(iv) 6 ply . . . . .	Two rupees and forty three naye paise per one hundred square feet
	(v) 7 ply . . . . .	Two rupees and ninety-two naye paise per one hundred square feet
	(vi) 9 ply . . . . .	Three rupees and ninety naye paise per one hundred square feet

	(iii) 31.5 millimeter size . . . . .	One thousand units Ten rupees and twenty-five naye paise per one thousand units
	(iv) 38 millimeter size . . . . .	Thirteen rupees and fifty naye paise per one thousand units
	(c) with blackol facing —	
	(i) 25 millimeter size . . . . .	Five rupees and twenty-five naye paise per one thousand units
	(ii) 31.5 millimeter size . . . . .	Seven rupees and thirty naye paise per one thousand units
	(iii) 38 millimeter size . . . . .	Nine rupees and ninety naye paise per one thousand units
	(f) unfaced—	
	(i) 25 millimeter size . . . . .	Four rupees and fifty naye paise per one thousand units
	(ii) 46 millimeter size . . . . .	Eleven rupees and thirty naye paise per one thousand units
	(B) Pulp board—	
	(a) with vinylite facing of 38 millimeter size.	Eight rupees and forty-five naye paise per one thousand units
	(b) with crystal cap facing—	
	(i) 38 millimeter size . . . . .	Eight rupees and forty naye paise per one thousand units
	(ii) 46 millimeter size . . . . .	Eleven rupees and fifty naye paise per one thousand units
	(iii) 53 millimeter size . . . . .	Fifteen rupees and five naye paise per one thousand units
19.	Silver articles, that is to say, jewellery, ornaments or other articles made wholly or partly from silver.	Fifty naye paise per ounce of silver contained in the articles :

Provided that

- (a) drawback at this rate shall be paid in respect of only such silver articles as have been manufactured by or on behalf of a person who has been registered for the purpose of

1	2	3
(vii) 11 ply . . . . .		Four rupees and eighty-seven naye paise per one hundred square feet
14 Staple fibre yarn . . . . .		Five rupees and sixty five naye paise per hundred pounds
15 Tennis or badminton rackets, strung with nylon guts		
(1) Tennis rackets, standard size . . . . .		Six rupees and thirty naye paise per dozen
(2) Tennis rackets, sub-standard size . . . . .		Two rupees and ten naye paise per dozen
(3) Badminton rackets . . . . .		Two rupees and ten naye paise per dozen
16 Gold jewellery, that is to say, jewellery or ornaments made wholly or partly from gold		Fifteen rupees per tola of 180 grains fine of gold contained in the jewellery:
		Provided that
		(a) drawback at this rate shall be paid in respect of only such gold jewellery as has been manufactured by or on behalf of a person who has been registered for the purpose of these rules by the Chief Customs-Officer of the port at which such person has imported gold for such manufacture;
		(b) the exporter produces before the Customs-collector at the time of exportation of the gold jewellery a permit granted to such person by the Reserve Bank of India for the import of a quantity of gold sufficient to account for, in terms of weight and fineness, the quantity of gold used in the manufacture of such jewellery; and
		(c) this identical quantity of imported gold in terms of weight and fineness, has not been similarly correlated to, and accounted for against, any other previous exportation of gold jewellery.
17 Fishing rods in the manufacture of which		

1	2	3
		these rules by the Chief Customs-officer of the port at which such person has imported silver for such manufacture ;
		(b) the exporter produces before the Customs-collector at the time of exportation of silver articles, a permit granted to such person by the Reserve Bank of India for the import of a quantity of silver sufficient to account for in terms of weight, the quantity of silver used in the manufacture of such articles ; and
		(c) this identical quantity of imported silver, in terms of weight has not been similarly correlated to, and accounted for against, any other previous exportation of silver articles
20. Ground coffee . . . . .		Twenty three rupees and forty naye paise per one hundred pounds.
21. Mixed total fatty acids obtained from coconut oil		One hundred and eighty rupees per ton.
22. Finished cultured pearls, that is to say, cultured pearls which have been produced by drilling, bleaching, polishing or otherwise processing raw cultured pearls		One-tenth of the price actually realized by sale of the finished cultured pearls to the foreign buyer :
		Provided that, at the time of the exportation of the finished cultured pearls, the exporter—
		(a) declares such price on the shipping bill, and if such price is not determinable at such time declares it when the claim for drawback is finally preferred to the Customs Collector ; and
		(b) produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector that raw cultured pearls of the real value, as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), equal to one-half of such price have been imported by him within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of such exportation, and that this identical quantity of imported raw cultured pearls has not been—
		(i) similarly correlated to, and accounted for against, any other previous exportation of finished cultured pearls ; or
		(ii) previously re-exported as such or in any other form with or without claim for drawback.
23. Pigments, colours, paints, enamels, varnishes, lacquers and paint ancillaries, excluding impregnated varnishes and super-syn-		

1	2	3
(vi) 53 millimeter size . . . . .		Eighteen rupees and sixty five naye paise per one thousand units
(b) with cersin facing		
(i) 22 millimeter size . . . . .		Three rupees and ninety five naye paise per one thousand units
(ii) 25 millimeter size . . . . .		Four rupees and ninety five naye paise per one thousand units
(iii) 38 millimeter size . . . . .		Nine rupees and sixty five naye paise per one thousand units
(iv) 53 millimeter size . . . . .		Seventeen rupees and ten naye paise per one thousand units
(c) with polyethylene facing		
22 millimeter size . . . . .		Three rupees and ninety naye paise per one thousand units
(d) with tinfoil facing		
(i) 25 millimeter size . . . . .		Six rupees and eighty five naye paise per one thousand units
(ii) 28 millimeter size . . . . .		Eight rupees and fifty-five naye paise per one thousand units
(iii) 31.5 millimeter size . . . . .		Ten rupees and twenty-five naye paise per one thousand units
(iv) 38 millimeter size . . . . .		Thirteen rupees and fifty naye paise per one thousand units
(e) with blackol facing —		
(i) 25 millimeter size . . . . .		Five rupees and twenty-five naye paise per one thousand units
(ii) 31.5 millimeter size . . . . .		Seven rupees and thirty naye paise per one thousand units
(iii) 38 millimeter size . . . . .		Nine rupees and ninety naye paise per one thousand units
(f) unfaced—		
(i) 25 millimeter size . . . . .		Four rupees and fifty naye paise per one thousand units
(ii) 46 millimeter size . . . . .		Eleven rupees and thirty naye paise per one thousand units
(B) Pulp board—		
(a) with vinylite facing of 38 millimeter size.		Eight rupees and forty-five naye paise per one thousand units
(b) with crystal cap facing—		
(i) 38 millimeter size . . . . .		Eight rupees and forty naye paise per one thousand units
(ii) 46 millimeter size . . . . .		Eleven rupees and fifty naye paise per one thousand units
(iii) 53 millimeter size . . . . .		Fifteen rupees and five naye paise per one thousand units
19. Silver articles, that is to say, jewellery, ornaments or other articles made wholly or partly from silver.		Fifty naye paise per ounce of silver contained in the articles :

Provided that

- (a) drawback at this rate shall be paid in respect of only such silver articles as have been manufactured by or on behalf of a person who has been registered for the purpose of

I

2

3

these rules by the Chief Customs-officer of the port at which such person has imported silver for such manufacture ;

(b) the exporter produces before the Customs-collector at the time of exportation of silver articles, a permit granted to such person by the Reserve Bank of India for the import of a quantity of silver sufficient to account for in terms of weight, the quantity of silver used in the manufacture of such articles ; and

(c) this identical quantity of imported silver, in terms of weight has not been similarly correlated to, and accounted for against, any other previous exportation of silver articles

20. Ground coffee . . . . . Twenty three rupees and forty naye paise per one hundred pounds.

21. Mixed total fatty acids obtained from coconut oil One hundred and eighty rupees per ton.

22. Finished cultured pearls, that is to say, cultured pearls which have been produced by drilling, bleaching, polishing or otherwise processing raw cultured pearls One-tenth of the price actually realized by sale of the finished cultured pearls to the foreign buyer :

Provided that, at the time of the exportation of the finished cultured pearls, the exporter—

(a) declares such price on the shipping bill, and if such price is not determinable at such time declares it when the claim for drawback is finally preferred to the Customs Collector ; and

(b) produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector that raw cultured pearls of the real value, as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), equal to one-half of such price have been imported by him within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of such exportation, and that this identical quantity of imported raw cultured pearls has not been—

(i) similarly correlated to, and accounted for against, any other previous exportation of finished cultured pearls ; or

(ii) previously re-exported as such or in any other form with or without claim for drawback.

23. Pigments, colours, paints, enamels, varnishes, lacquers and paint ancillaries, excluding impregnated varnishes and super-syn-

1	2	3
<p>thetic enamels used in the electrical industry, the following, namely:—</p>		
(i) Synthetic enamels . . .		Two rupees and fifty naye paise per Imperial gallon
(ii) Plastic emulsion paints . . .		Five rupees per Imperial gallon
(iii) Bituminous paints . . .		Thirty-three naye paise per Imperial gallon
(iv) Stiff paints . . .		One rupee per hundredweight
(v) Dry distempers . . .		Two rupees per hundredweight
(vi) Varnish paints . . .		Twenty naye paise per dozen tins of one pound each,
		or
		Thirty-one naye paise per Imperial gallon
(vii) Ready-mixed paints and varnishes sold by volume.		One rupee per Imperial gallon
(viii) Ready-mixed paints sold by weight.		Two rupees per hundredweight
(ix) Cellulose lacquers . . .		Three rupees and twenty-five naye paise per Imperial gallon
(x) Paste distempers . . .		Five rupees per hundredweight
24. Handicrafts and other articles made of alabaster		Rupees one hundred and thirty per ton.
25. Cigars in the manufacture of which foreign cigar wrapper tobacco, other than cigar wrapper tobacco of Pakistan or Burma origin, has been used		<p>Ten rupees per pound of imported cigar wrapper tobacco, other than of Pakistan or Burma origin, used in the manufacture of the cigars :</p> <p>Provided that—</p> <p>(a) the packages of imported materials have been verified by the Customs-collector and sealed with the Customs seal before delivery at the port of import ;</p> <p>(b) the sealed packages have been opened, and the imported material used for manufacture, with the permission of the Central Excise Officer in charge of the factory in which the cigars are manufactured;</p> <p>(c) the manufacturer has maintained such accounts of the use of the imported cigar wrapper tobacco as may be prescribed by the Assistant Collector of Central Excise in whose jurisdiction the factory in which the cigars are manufactured, is situated; and</p> <p>(d) the export is made under form A.R. 4 (Central Excise Series No. 60) prescribed under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.</p>
26. Polyvinyl chloride plastic cables		Sixty naye paise per pound of polyvinyl chloride plastic content and fifty-two naye paise per pound of art silk yarn content.

27. Finished diamonds, that is to say, diamonds produced by cutting, polishing and otherwise processing imported rough diamonds, that is, uncut and unpolished diamonds.

One-ninth of the wholesale market price of such finished diamonds :

Provided that, at the time of exportation of the finished diamonds, the exporter—

- (a) declares such price on the shipping bill ;
- (b) produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that rough diamonds of the real value, as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (8 of 1878), equal to five-ninths of such price have been imported by him within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of such exportation and that this identical quantity of imported rough diamonds has not been
  - (i) similarly correlated to, and accounted for against, any other previous exportation of finished diamonds ; or
  - (ii) previously re-exported as such or in any other form with or without claim for drawback.
- ) produces, if any such finished diamond weighs one carat or more, evidence to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that a rough diamond of a size sufficient to yield a finished diamond of such weight has been imported by him within a period of six months immediately preceding the date of such exportation, and has not been
  - (i) similarly correlated to, and accounted for against, any other previous exportation of a finished diamond ; or
  - (ii) previously re-exported as such in any other form with or without claim for drawback.

*Explanation :* The term 'wholesale market price' shall mean the cash price obtainable in the wholesale market at the time and place of export of finished diamonds, or where a wholesale market for finished diamonds does not exist at such place, the cash price at such time obtainable in a wholesale market at a place nearest to the place of export.

28. Polo sticks . . . . .

Forty-six rupees per one hundred polo sticks ;

Provided that, at the time of the exportation of the polo sticks, the exporter produces evidence to the satisfaction

1	2	3
		of the Customs-collector that a number of polo canes equal to the number of polo sticks being exported have been imported by him within the period of six months immediately preceding the date of such exportation, and that this identical number of imported polo canes has not been
		(i) similarly correlated to, and accounted for against, any other previous exportation of polo sticks;
		or
		(ii) previously re-exported as such or in any other form with or without claim for drawback.
29. Plastic sequins, and articles incorporating plastic sequins		Four rupees and twenty naye paise per pound of plastic sequins.
30. Cork wadding—		
(a) with paper lining—		
(i) 22 mm size . . . .	Sixty five naya paise per one thousand pieces	
(ii) 25 mm size . . . .	Eighty naye paise per one thousand pieces	
(iii) 28 mm size . . . .	One rupee per one thousand pieces	
(iv) 32 mm size . . . .	One rupee and twenty five naye paise per one thousand pieces	
(b) with tinfoil lining—		
(i) 22 mm size . . . .	One rupee and fifty naye paise per one thousand pieces	
(ii) 25 mm size . . . .	One rupee and ninety naye paise per one thousand pieces	
(iii) 32 mm size . . . .	Two rupees and ninety five naye paise per one thousand pieces	
31. Tea chests made of 3-ply plywood, including fittings therefor shipped in C. K. D. condition,—		
(i) plywood panels for tea chest, of 19" X 19" X 24" size	Twenty two rupees and eighty naye paise per one hundred sets of six pieces each	
(ii) plywood panels for tea chest, of 19" X 19" X 22" size	Twenty one rupees and forty naye paise per one hundred sets of six pieces each	
(iii) plywood panels for tea chest, of 18" X 18" X 20" size	Eighteen rupees and seventy naye paise per one hundred sets of six pieces each	
(iv) plywood panels for tea chest, of 16" X 16" X 18" size	Fourteen rupees and eighty-five naye paise per one hundred sets of six pieces each	
(v) metal fittings of tea chests, made of tin plate	Sixty rupees per ton	
(vi) wire nails . . . .	Fifty-two rupees per ton	
(vii) tissue paper for wrapping battens or lining aluminium foil	Fifty rupees per hundred-weight	
(viii) aluminium foil . . . .	Thirty-five rupees per hundred-weight	

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Description of the goods
1.	Embroidered goods.
2.	Dry batteries or cells, or individual battery components or part assemblies.
3.	Motor vehicles including motorcars, trucks, taxi cabs, motor omnibuses, lorries, jeeps, land rovers, station wagons, motor cycles and scooters including three-wheelers.
4.	Linoleum of all varieties (including plain linoleum, inlaid linoleum and printed linoleum) and Printed felt base.
5.	Electric fans, namely, ceiling fans, table fans, air circulators, cabin fans and exhaust fans.
6.	Nitrous oxide, chemically pure.
7.	Bicycles and parts thereof.
8.	Radio receivers.
9.	Leather cloth.
10.	Dyestuffs.
11.	Insecticides, fungicides and weedicides.
12.	Chokes for fluorescent lamps.
13.	Telecommunication equipment.
14.	Fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals.
15.	Tooth paste.
16.	Turbine or centrifugal pumps, whether or not fitted with a motor or gear drive attached.
17.	Tissue paper.
18.	Spectacle frames and parts thereof.
19.	Sewing machines.
20.	Trailers of the vehicular type.
21.	Kits for, and components of, bus bodies.
22.	Chrome leather washers.
23.	Diesel engines and parts thereof.
24.	French coffee.
25.	Umbrella ribs.
26.	Disinfectants and antiseptic preparations.
27.	Footwear.
28.	Sparkling plugs.
29.	Confectionery (other than confectionery manufactured for export in accordance with the procedure laid down in Rule 191 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944).
30.	Card staves.
31.	Extract of pyrethrum flowers in kerosene.
32.	Public address equipment.
33.	Duplicating stencils.
34.	Multiwall sacks of paper.
35.	Shoe uppers.
36.	Hand inflators.
37.	Furniture made of stainless steel tubes.
38.	Textile machinery.
39.	Cosmetic preparations.
40.	Microgroove records.
41.	Aluminium conductors and cables.

Serial No.	Description of the goods
42.	Cement tiles.
43.	Air conditioners.
44.	Fabrics containing lurex yarn.
45.	Electric power and distribution transformers.
46.	Rubber goods other than footwear.
47.	Artificial teeth.
48.	Provisions.
49.	Refrigerators.
50.	Mixed fabrics containing 'Terylene'.
51.	Gaskets.
52.	Earth augers.
53.	Zinc strips.
54.	Weighing scales.
55.	Steel stranded wire made from galvanised steel wire of tensile strength 45 tons per square inch and above.
56.	Shuttles and bobbins for textile machinery.
57.	Impregnated varnishes and super synthetic enamels used in the electrical industry.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

Customs Duties Drawback (Embroidered Goods) Rules, 1954.  
 Customs Duties Drawback (Nitrous Oxide) Rules, 1955.  
 Customs Duties Drawback (Staple Fibre Yarn) Rules, 1957.  
 Customs Duties Drawback (Gold Jewellery) Rules, 1957.  
 Customs Duties Drawback (Silver Jewellery and Silverware) Rules, 1958.  
 Customs Duties Drawback (Cultured Pearls) Rules, 1958.  
 Customs Duties Drawback (Cigar Wrapper Tobacco) Rules, 1958.  
 Customs Duties Drawback (Diamond) Rules, 1959.  
 Customs Duties Drawback (Polo Sticks) Rules, 1959.  
 Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Linoleum) Rules, 1958.  
 Customs and Central Excise Duties Refund (Dry batteries and Cells) Rules, 1958.  
 Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (Electric Fans) Rules, 1958.  
 Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1959.

[No. 99/F. No. 34/268/59.Cus-IV.]

M. A. RANGASWAMY, Dy. Secy.

**MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS**  
**(Department of Transport)**  
**(Transport Wing)**

New Delhi, the 15th December 1959

PORTS

**G.S.R. 1394.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 and Clause (b) of section 6 of the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885 (Madras Act III of 1885), the Central Government hereby makes the following further

---

amendments in the rules regulating the levy of landing and shipping fees at the port of Vizagapatam published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce No. 222-P&L/33-(1-B), dated the 5th August, 1933, and amended from time to time, namely:—

In the said rules, in the schedule of rates, for the entry in column 4 under the heading "72 Tobacco and Smokers' requisites—cont" against "E. Tobacco raw country" the following entry shall be substituted, namely: "3-00".

2. This amendment will come into force with effect from 17th January 1960.

[No. 17-PG(64)/59.]

MISS I. INDIRA, Under Secy.

---

## **MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

### **ERRATUM**

In Ministry of Health notification No. F. 38-101/58-Estt., dated 14th November, 1958, published in Gazette of India, Part II—Section 3(i), dated 28th November, 1959, as G.S.R. 1302 on page 1610, the following Schedule may be added after Para 3 (Method of Recruitment) which was left out erroneously:—

**\*SCHEDULE**

*Recruitment Rules for the Posts of Library attendant in the Dte. G.H.S.*

Name of posts	No. of posts.	Classification.	Scale of pay	Whether selection post or non-selection post	Age limit for direct recruits.	Educational and other qualifications required	Whether age & educational qualifications prescribed for the direct recruits will apply in the case of promotion	Period or probation, trial if any.	Method of rectt. whether by rectt. or by promotion or transfer and percentage of the vacancies to be filled by various methods.	In case of rectt. by promotion, transfer, grades from which promotion to be made.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Library attendant	One	General Central Service Class III <sup>a</sup> Non-Gazetted non-Ministerial.	45-2-55-3-85-EB-4-105.	Not applicable.	Between 18-25 yrs, relaxable in the case of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other categories in accordance with the orders issued from time to time by the Government of India.	Matric with good handwriting and previous experience of Library work for at least one year.	No.	Two years.	The recruitment will be made in the following order:—  (i) By selection from amongst the persons working in the Directorate General of Health Services and its subordinate Offices as also in the Ministries & Attached Offices of the Government of India, who have studied at least upto Middle standard, can read & write English Hindi and have workable knowledge &	As shown in Col. 10.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									experience of Library work for five years performin the duties attached to the post, failing which (ii) By direct recruitment in accordance with qualification etc. shown in column 7.	

*N. B.* No male candidate who has more than one wife living or no female candidate who has married a person having already a wife living shall be eligible for appointment provided that the Government of India, may, if it is satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any such candidate from the operation of this Rule".

## MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

### (Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 8th December 1959

**G.S.R. 1395.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (9 of 1890), read with the notification of the Government of India, in the late Department of Commerce and Industry No. 801, dated the 24th March, 1905, the Railway Board hereby make the following amendments in the General Rules for all open lines of Railways in India administered by the Government, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Railway Department (Railway Board) No. 1078-T, dated the 9th March, 1929, namely:—

In Part I of the said rules,—

I. In Chapter X.—(1) in sub-rule (3) of rule 237, the paragraph beginning with 'However, at stations' and ending with 'special instructions.' shall be numbered as sub-rule (3A) of rule 237.

II. In Chapter XX,—

- (1) in rule 419 for the words and figures '237A and 237' the words, figures and brackets '237(3A) and 237(3)' shall respectively be substituted;
- (2) in rules 419, 421 and 423, for the word and figures 'Rule 425', the word and figures 'Rule 422' shall be substituted,
- (3) in rule 422, for the word and figures 'Rule 423', the word and figures 'Rule 420' shall be substituted.

[No. 59-TT/V/29/11.]

R. E. de Sa, Secy.

## MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi-2, the 8th December 1959

**G.S.R. 1396.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following amendments in the Films Division (Recruitment to Class III and Class IV Posts) Rules, 1959, namely:—

### Amendments

In the said rules, in the Schedule,—

- (1) in serial number 22 relating to Unit Manager, for the entry in column 9, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Below 30 years";

- (2) in serial number 28 relating to Electrician, for the entry in column 10, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Essential:

- (i) Must possess a Grade I Wireman's licence from the competent authority.
- (ii) At least two years' experience as an electrician in a film studio or an industrial undertaking.

Desirable:

Matriculation of a recognised University or an equivalent examination";

- (3) in serial number 30 relating to Assistant Maintenance Engineer,—

- (i) for the entry in column 9, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Below 30 years";

- (ii) for the entry in column 10, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

**"Essential:**

- (i) Diploma in Mechanical, Electrical or Sound Engineering;
- (ii) Thorough knowledge of maintenance and repairs of motion pictures studio equipments and ancilliary equipments as well as machinery;
- (iii) Matriculation of a recognised University or an equivalent examination.

**Desirable:**

Degree in Physics of a recognised University";

- (4) serial number 47 relating to Junior Painter shall be re-numbered as serial number 47A and the following shall be inserted as serial number 47 and entries in corresponding columns thereof, namely:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
"47 Painter	Class III, non-gazetted, non-ministerial.	60-5/2-75 -3-105.	..	100%	..	..	Below 25 years.	(i) Should be Middle school standard Pass.  (ii) Should be able to read and write Hindi and English with ease.  (iii) At least five years' experience in background screen painting, special effects, hand and spray painting, lettering in all major Indian languages as well as in English, stencil drawing and cutting for sets in a film studio or decorating firm.	No	Junior Painter in the Films Division with at least 5 years' service in that grade."	

[No. 4/5/59-F(A) :FDRR/2]

V. P. PANDIT, Under Secy

